

Cab. Rep't 20: 409. 1867. This specimen is in the State Herbarium. Round (Trout?) Lake, above Bolton, west of Lake George in white sand (L. Lesquereux). Engelmann, "The Genus Isoetes in North America," Trans. St. Louis Acad. 4: 379. 1882. One plant from rather deep water, muddy bottom of Crosset Pond, W. Fort Ann, Aug. 25, 1897.

Isoetes echinospora muricata (Durieu) Engelm. has been found at "Lake Luzerne, A. A. Eaton." Gilbert, "The Fern Flora of New York," Fern Bull. 11: 103. Oct. 1903.

ISOETES ENGELMANNI A. Br.

Found in a setback of the Battenkill River at Battenville, between Greenwich and Shushan, Aug. 2, 1912, (Dobbin). Very abundant: and muskrats were fond of the bulbous bases.

This interesting genus is often overlooked, and it requires considerable experience before quillworts can be distinguished from other grass-like water plants with which they grow.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

Notes and News

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM—ONCE MORE! The *Ophioglossum* seems to excite so much interest that I may perhaps be pardoned for offering my experience with that interesting little plant. The only time I have found it was ten years ago near the summit of Mt. Wismer on the boundary between Monroe and Pike Counties, Pa., at an elevation of about 1800 feet. There were about half a dozen or more plants growing where the soil could not have been more than six or eight inches thick on top of the bed rock. Needless to say the location was exceedingly dry. I took up four plants

and transplanted them to my fern garden at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., where they have done very well, though the location is too dry to be an ideal one for ferns. Though these four plants bear fruiting fronds each year, there has been no increase in their numbers, either from spore growth or from buds from the roots.

Two years after I had obtained my specimens I returned to the place but saw no more plants of the kind, either there or in the neighborhood, nor in frequent visits since have I ever found a single specimen. I never am in a damp meadow without being on the lookout for *Ophioglossum*, but have never been rewarded by finding any.

WALTER MENDELSON.

OPHIOGLOSSUM BUDDING FROM A ROOT. An herbarium specimen sent in by Mr. Winslow from a collection made in Vermont, seems to show indubitable evidence of the development of a new plant of *Ophioglossum vulgatum* from a root. On the specimen on question, a small plant appears attached near the end of a long root of a large fertile plant.

FERNS OF LAKE SPOONER. Lake Spooner (formerly called Mud Lake) is about three miles from the town of the same name in Washburn County in northwestern Wisconsin. It is a narrow, irregularly shaped lake and contains four wooded islands. It is fed by Mud Creek and drained by the Yellow River, a tributary of the St. Croix. The country about the lake was once covered with extensive forests of white pine, now nearly all cut down. A few years ago the author made an intensive study of the vegetation of one of the islands and listed seven ferns. Since then the oak and the spinulose wood ferns have established themselves on this island; while

the adder's tongue found in one small area, has now been submerged by the rising of the lake since a new dam was put in its outlet.

The following list gives the ferns found as the result of a rather thorough search of the immediate border of the lake and the islands and one point upon Yellow River.

<i>Phegopteris dryopteris</i> (L.) Fée	oak fern
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> L.	maidenhair
<i>Pteris aquilina</i> L.	common brake
<i>Asplenium filix-femina</i> (L.) Bernh.	lady fern
<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> (O. F. Müller) Sw.	spinulose wood fern
<i>Aspidium cristatum</i> (L.) Sw.	cristate wood fern
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.	sensitive fern
<i>Onoclea struthiopteris</i> (L.) Hoffm.	ostrich fern
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> L.	interrupted fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> L.	cinnamon fern
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L.	adder's tongue
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Sw.	rattlesnake fern

Osmunda cinnamomea L., var. *incisa* J. W. Huntington was found this summer in one situation in the Dells of the Wisconsin River.

RUTH MARSHALL.

The following, from a letter of Mr. Alexander W. Brown's, should be of interest to members who want to grow foreign ferns in their gardens. Mr. Brown writes:

"I brought a plant [of *Lomaria Spicant*] with me from Scotland four years ago, and it seems to thrive well in my little fern corner, throwing up lots of fronds, both barren and fertile. . . . I am quite pleased with my experiment with this fern, as I dug it up in a wood where the famous battle of Harlaw took place. A resident told me the thermometer never fell below 18 above and never rose higher than 75. Here it seems to have

suffered no inconvenience in a temperature which has ranged from 20 below to 100 above. It gets protection of leaves in winter."

American Fern Society

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